

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Tram Dispute

DESPITE the welcome move by the Tramway Company last week offering to submit the present dispute with the union to an impartial tribunal set up by Government, there seems to be little prospect of an early settlement. A wide gulf separates the company and the union view as to what should be investigated. In an ambiguous reply to the company's proposals yesterday the union revealed it has not accepted (though it has not completely rejected, either) the idea of a tribunal. So far as it is concerned it desires investigation of, among other things, the reinstatement of the 31 dismissed employees which the company considers is an attempt to interfere with the right of the employer to "hire and fire". Where there is no injustice involved an employer cannot accept dictation on this question and its stand is perfectly reasonable. There is therefore no question of discussing the reinstatement of the men as far as the company is concerned. However it believes the tribunal should inquire into the circumstances of the present "agitation" by the union including the circumstances under which recognition was withdrawn in 1950. It has even suggested broadening the inquiry to include all questions relating to the welfare and treatment of staff which has rather foolishly been questioned by the disgruntled employees. Certainly they can expect little fraternal comfort on this latter question in view of the company's excellent staff welfare record, even though the suggestion of victimisation may win a few sympathetic ears among fellow unionists.

THERE is another aspect to be considered: the composition of the tribunal. The company has in mind an impartial body. It cannot therefore include either members of the parties at dispute who are bound to be biased in their approach to this question. The union feels the tribunal should be formed on the lines of a round-table arbitration conference at which the union, the company, the Government and members of the general public are represented. Clearly therefore there is another wide gulf separating the two parties and until their respective views are reconciled, Government will be unable to commence investigations. The present attitude of the union appears to be that it is unwilling to close the door on the company's offer to have the dispute investigated. But it cannot afford to lose prestige in the eyes of its fellow unionists and it persists in pressing its own demands. If the Chinese Reform Association is representative of the union's view, opposition to the tribunal is also based on the ground that it "will take too long to present its report". This is an extraordinary attitude to take and surely the establishment of the Court of Inquiry in the recent British dock dispute contradicts this view. With goodwill on both sides, the tribunal investigation could be treated as a matter of urgency and an interim report should be possible well within a fortnight of its establishment. The findings of the Tribunal envisaged by the company could enforce no orders on either party but at least it would provide a detached and disinterested assessment of the situation for the public consideration. And it would be unwise for the union to persist in its present stand of refusing investigation — for it is only weakening its own position in the eyes of the public.

U.S. Elections

Latest:

First Votes Show Slight Swing Against Govt. REPUBLICANS BEATEN IN NEW YORK STATE

Washington, Nov. 2.

The Democrats appeared to be leading in the early count of votes for a new House of Representatives in the Congressional elections today. There appears to be no decisive trend as yet in the voting for 37 new Senators.

An important indication of the swing towards the Democrats was the election of Mr Averall Harriman to the Governorship of New York State. His election ends a 12-year-old rule of this state by the Republicans.

Latest figures for the House of Representatives as supplied by the United Press show that in early counting, 87 Democrats have been elected and seven Republicans. In other contests, Republicans were leading in 30 seats and the Democrats in 23. At present the Republicans hold 218 seats and the Democrats 212. In the Senate, the Democrats had won eight seats and the Republicans one. Republicans and Democrats were both leading in seven states.

Thirty-three Republican senators and 24 Democrats are not standing for election. The present Senate strength is Republican 49, Democrat 46.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's mechanical brain "Univac" tonight predicted a 20-seat Democratic majority in the House of Representatives on the basis of early election returns. The machine correctly forecast President Eisenhower's election from early results.

Univac gave the assessment after early election results had been fed in. The machine forecast that in the House of Representatives, the Democrats would hold about 289 seats in the next Congress to about 135 Republican seats. The Senate, Univac said, the Democrats would have about 56 seats while the Republicans would hold about 39.

COLD WET WEATHER
Americans went to the polls in unexpected large numbers today in spite of the cold wet weather in many areas. Voting in practically all urban areas from New York to Los Angeles was reported to be unexpectedly heavy for a non-presidential election year.

In New York State, the turnout was strong in most cities and in rural areas as well, and six hours after the polls had opened, about 40 per cent of the registered voters in the cities had cast their ballots. The percentage in rural districts appeared somewhat less but was described generally as running from "normal" to "heavy".

Republican Party Headquarters in Washington saw in the unexpectedly heavy early voting a favourable omen for victory.

The first returns of any consequence came from normally Republican Kansas. There first returns sent Republican candidates for Governor and Senator into the lead.

DEMOCRATS' LEAD
The Democrats took an early but deceptive lead in the elections but this was because a number of their candidates were unopposed.

Four of their Senators and 59 of their candidates for the House of Representatives did not have to fight for their seats. Only one Republican candidate for the House was unopposed.

Most of the Democrat "walkovers" were in the traditionally solid south.

The few scattered returns which had come in by mid-afternoon produced no surprises. Senator Leverett Saltonstall carried two Massachusetts towns, Mount Washington and Gosnold, which as usual voted Republican.

EVEN SPLIT
Tabulation of a handful of absentee ballots in New Jersey showed them split almost evenly between the two parties.

Unofficial returns from twelve scattered districts in Denver produced the expected picture with Democrats in the lead for the Senate and Governorship.

The Voice of America reported that Senators Lyndon B. Johnson (D. Texas), Estes Kefauver (D. Tennessee), Richard B. Russell (D. Georgia), Andrew B. Schoepel (R. Kansas), Allen Frear Jr. (D. Delaware) were re-elected. Alben Barkley, former Democratic Vice-President, was headed for "sure victory" for the Kentucky Senate seat.

Democrat Joseph B. Johnson was elected Governor of Vermont, and "Big Jim" Folsom (Democrat) was elected Governor of Alabama.

President Eisenhower said: "Those who believe in the Republican cause will win despite temporary setbacks."

The President made this statement when told that Democrat Averall Harriman had beaten Republican Irving M. Ives for the Governor of New York.

Mr Thomas Dewey, present Governor, did not stand for reelection. — All agencies.

10 P.M. LATEST

At 10 p.m. New York Time the state of the parties in the U.S. elections was: Senate: Republicans 35, Democrats 32. House: Republicans 13, Democrats 103. — Reuter.

EDEN'S WARNING TO ARAB STATES

London, Nov. 2.

Sir Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, made it clear in the House of Commons tonight that Britain would aid Israel if she was attacked by an Arab state.

He was answering points raised in a House of Commons debate on Middle East affairs.

Mr Hugh Dalton, who summed up the debate for the opposition, had said there was deep concern about the risk of a "second round" war between Israel and Egypt, if not all, of the Arab states.

He thought it was up to the British Government to "take a firm and clear line in relation to the risks."

'CERTAINLY'

The Foreign Secretary said he had been asked whether the

terms of the 1950 declaration by Britain, the United States and France (safeguarding the present Middle Eastern frontiers) bound Britain to go to the help of Israel if attacked by an Arab state.

He said the answer was "certainly."

The 1950 declaration definitely bound Britain to go to the help of Israel if she was attacked by an Arab state.

"Not only does it bind us, but the United States and France as well and in exactly the same way whether it is Israel or an Arab state."

NO OBLIGATION
Under the agreement just reached with Egypt for the withdrawal of British troops, there was no obligation at all in respect of a conflict with Israel.

Britain was only obliged to go to Egypt's aid if she was invaded by a power outside the Middle East. Israel was excluded in the definition of an outside power.

He also said "Egypt is acting unlawfully in stopping shipping along the Canal."

Referring to arms deliveries about which Mr Herbert Morrison, a former Labour Foreign Secretary, had expressed concern, Sir Anthony Eden said: "We shall continue to keep a balance between Israel and the Arab States collectively."

The last thing he wanted was an arms race. In that part of the world, he said.

There was no vote as the motion on which the debate took place was a procedural one (for the adjournment of the House). — Reuter.

Tram Company's Comment On Union Reply

The Tramway Workers' Union reply to the Hongkong Tramway Company's proposal for a Government appointed impartial tribunal to inquire into the circumstances leading to the present "agitation" by the union appeared to be "no" to the Manager of the Company, Mr C. S. Johnston, said this morning. "We have made an offer and they have turned it down," he said. He was asked to comment on the reply to his proposal by Mr Chen Lu-chey, Chairman of the union, last night. He added that much was said in answer to the company's proposals, but from what he understood, the reply was in the negative.

(See Today's Comment)

Janet Jagan Gets New Gaol Term

Georgetown, Nov. 2. Janet Jagan, Secretary of the People's Progressive Party, was sentenced today by a magistrate, Mr Sydney Miller, who found her and seven other Party members guilty of holding an illegal procession last April.

Mrs Jagan is now serving a three-month sentence for holding an illegal meeting following the dismissal of an appeal against her conviction by the Appeal Court.

In court today, Mrs Jagan met her husband, Dr Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Chief Minister of British Guiana, who was discharged from prison on September 13 after serving about five months of his six months' sentence for violating the Governor's order restricting him to Georgetown.

They chatted at the back of the court in the presence of a policeman before Mrs Jagan left for prison.

Two PFP leaders, Martin Carter and Rory Westman, were fined \$125 (West India) (about \$25) but refused to pay the fine, leading to serve a two-month prison term.

Fellow submitted evidence to show that the defendants held a procession outside police headquarters where Dr Jagan was being held in custody in April. — Reuter.

West Berlin Candidate Crosses To East Zone

Berlin, Nov. 2.

A Refugee Party candidate for the West Berlin City elections has gone over to East Germany, the East German news agency, ADP, said today.

The man, Guenther Secher, 31, said in a statement published by ADP that he had broken with the Refugee Party "after seeing through its policy and called on West Berliners to vote for the Communist Party, which is contesting the West City elections for the first time since 1946."

The Refugee Party is in the West German coalition government but is not represented in the West Berlin City Government. — Reuter.

Red Air Attacks On Tachen

Nationalist Assurance To Mr Dulles

Washington, Nov. 2.

The Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister, Mr George Yeh today told the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, that the Nationalist Government, defending itself against Communist air and artillery attacks on the Tachen Island, has not "taken any action that might be construed as offensive."

Mr Yeh told reporters after a 55-minute interview with Mr Dulles that he had reported on the Communist attack on the Tachens, Nationalist-held islands off the coast of the Red mainland about 200 miles northwest of Formosa.

He said the presence of MIG's in the attack "was definitely established by intelligence reports a few days ago."

The Communists, in addition to the onslaught against the Tachens, were attacking small islands just to the north of the Tachens.

He declined to predict whether the air and artillery attacks might be the prelude to a Communist attempt to seize the Tachens.

"However, they obviously want to keep up their probing and we are expanding ourselves to retaliation."

Radio Peking said today Communist warplanes bombed the Nationalist island of Yichangshan on Tuesday.

According to a Peking broadcast, two hill positions and other military targets were destroyed. — Reuter.

Blackout On Formosa

Taipei, Nov. 2.

A total blackout lasting 45 minutes was imposed throughout Formosa tonight after radar had reported an unidentified plane at 45 miles north of Taipei, the Nationalist capital.

The aircraft came no nearer. — Reuter.

The Nationalist Ambassador to Washington, Dr Wellington Koo, who is in the city, said: "Russian MIG's which were being used in the attack on the Tachens, Red said that in the night 700 people were killed."

'I Know I've Been Sticking My Neck Out' Sir Alexander Grantham Replies To His Critics

From Our New York Correspondent

Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor of Hongkong, means to go on saying what he thinks about Communist China right up to the moment he leaves San Francisco to return to his post next week. And Sir Alexander believes the West must now come to terms with Mao's Communist Government.

He made this clear in an exclusive interview with Donald Ludlow, our New York Correspondent.

A too outspoken diplomat? "Not at all," said the Governor. "I have been in the East seven years and have seen what is going on. People — Americans and British — have got to learn to face facts."

Sir Alexander, tall, dapper, twinkling-eyed, who has been in America since September 20 on

a lecture tour that has carried him from New York to Los Angeles, has become a TV star for his blunt, outspoken views.

ATTILIO CRITICISM

His criticism of the Attilio visit to China started the first furor. Since then he has been chiding the United States for its refusal to recognise Communist China and declaring that he sees a split coming between China and Russia, "but I won't say when."

Sir Alexander Grantham continued: "And Americans, though they may not agree with me, seem to enjoy hearing the other side of the case. My most popular speech has been one in which I have told them of some of the advantages Britain has derived from recognising China. "At least we have kept contact with Mao's regime and not pushed it further into Russia's arms. When I was asked to talk on this subject, I called the Foreign Office."

"Fortunately, my views agree with theirs but I should have given my own opinions anyway. Two other tricky questions have been the admission of Red China to the United Nations and the ultimate fate of Formosa."

FORMOSA VIEW

"I have been telling them again and again that Red China can never be allowed to fight her way into the United Nations but once she has proved her peaceful intentions then she should be admitted."

"As for Formosa, in my view it must ultimately go back to whatever Government is in power in China, Communist, Nationalist or anything else. Then, with a grin, he added, "I know I've been sticking my neck out but I feel sure I have helped to bring about a better understanding of British Far Eastern policy."

Big Typhoon Heads For Formosa

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

Typhoon "Pamela" accompanied by winds of up to 175 miles an hour, churned slowly towards Formosa today and weather experts said the storm was becoming "more critical."

Latest reports said the typhoon was located about 75 miles south of Okinawa moving north-west towards Formosa at the slow rate of four to five miles per hour.

Weather experts said that because of the storm's slow movement it was difficult to forecast its future course.

The storm extending about 400 miles across could do one of three things, forecasters said. It could recurve and miss all populated areas. It could hit Formosa or it could hit Okinawa.

Air Force weather reconnaissance planes flew near the typhoon at 10,000 feet today and clocked winds of nearly 100 miles per hour. — United Press.

Red China Envoy To Meet Eden

London, Nov. 2.

The new charge d'affaires of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr Huan Hsiang, has asked to present his credentials to Sir Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, tomorrow evening.

Mr Huan Hsiang, who is the first diplomatic representative of the Chinese People's Republic to England, will not present his credentials to the Queen. That ceremony is reserved for diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial rank and, for plenipotentiary ministers only, — France-Press.

Commonwealth Premiers To Meet Early Next Year

From The Times Diplomatic Correspondent

There will be a Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London towards the end of January.

Although there has been no official announcement of the conference yet in London it may be assumed that final arrangements are on the point of completion. They may be delayed however in view of the political changes in Pakistan.

In any general exchange of views it may be assumed that relations with China will play a prominent part. There is no doubt also that the possibility of a further conference on Korea will be discussed.

The somewhat thorny problem of the Southeast Asia pact will also certainly be discussed.

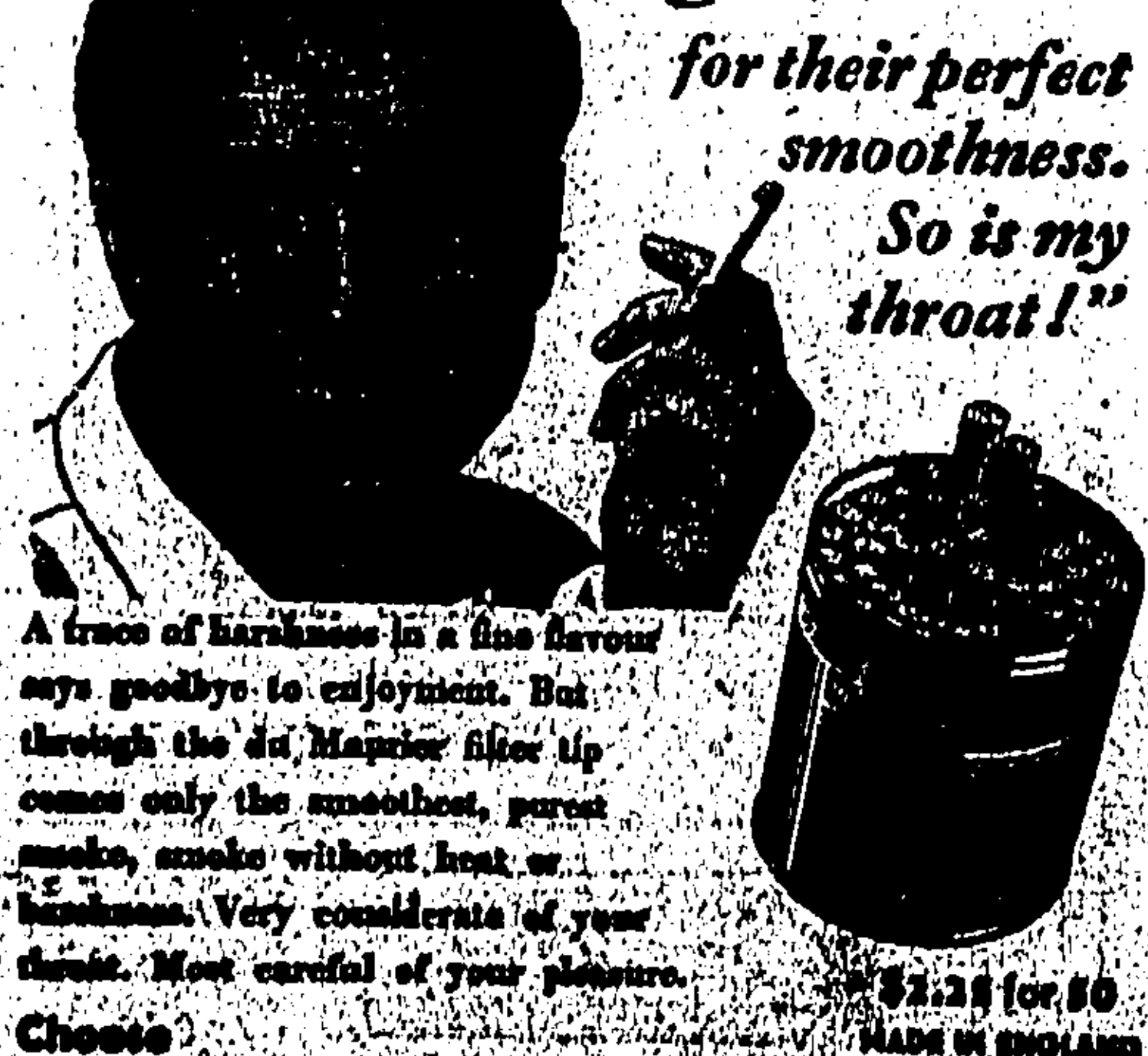
LESS CRITICAL

It is most unlikely that Mr Nehru will change his attitude radically but Indian representatives, aware of growing forces of China, are likely to be at least progressively less critical of the defensive arrangements in Southeast Asia, by Commonwealth and other non-Communist countries.

On the strategic side, the implications of nuclear warfare will be considered for their effect upon inter-Commonwealth defensive strategy. As present, it is still generally assumed that, on the outbreak of war, large bodies of troops might be moved from one Commonwealth country to another or at least to distant fighting zones.

Such commitments may well be widely out-of-date and the conference will provide an opportunity for a re-examination of military cooperation and arrangements between some of the Commonwealth countries. — The Times News Service (Continued)

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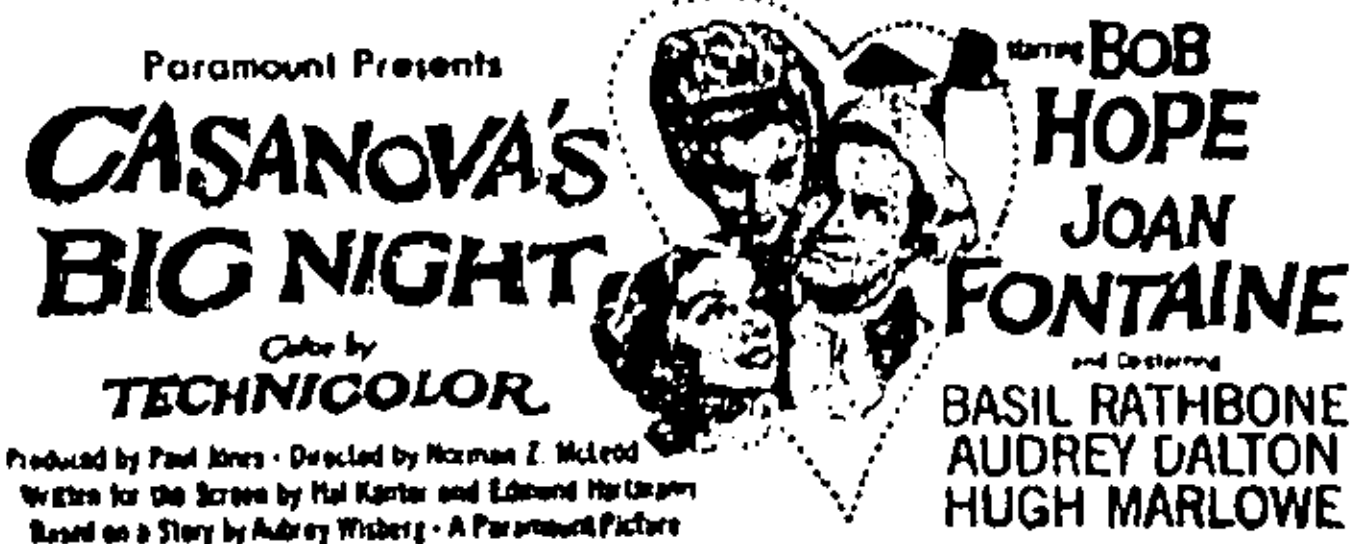
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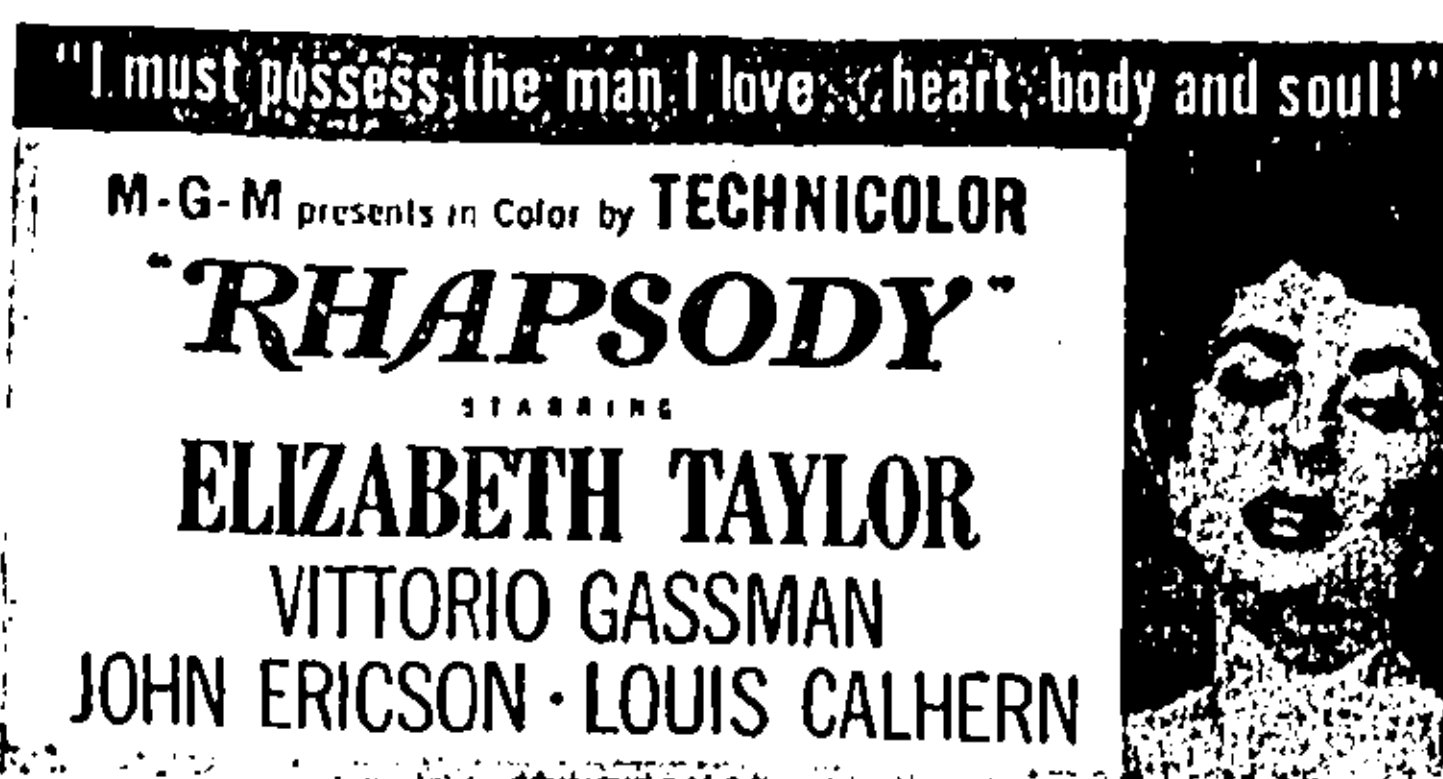
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TO-MORROW ONLY "THE SOUND BARRIER"

Little Hope Of Establishing Peace In The Middle East



Here is the latest picture of screen star Elizabeth Taylor — wife of Michael Wilding — with her young son, Michael Howard. It has just been announced that Elizabeth is expecting another baby in the New Year.—Express Photo.

Nehru Convinced China Wants Peace

Calcutta, Nov. 2.

Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, told a mass rally here today on his return from China: "I am convinced the people and government of China want peace."

The Chinese were busy constructing their country and working hard to get rid of poverty, he said.

"But how can I guarantee what will happen afterwards?" Mr Nehru said, adding: "After all, trust begets trust, and love begets love."

The Indians had a fifty-year history of non-violent struggle behind them but if they expected others to follow that example "we may go entirely wrong though we may be right in certain cases. Every nation after all is built on its past history."

INFLUENCE FUTURE
His visit would influence the future of India and China and might influence the rest of the world, he said.

India and China had historic associations "and we have got to preserve and strengthen our friendship," he said.

"My visit to China confirmed my imaginary impressions and the picture I had drawn in my mind of that gigantic country some time ago."

His historic visit was prompted by a strong urge in me to discover that great country which has had thousands of years of unbroken cultural and historic associations with India.

With the subjugation of a great part of Asia by foreigners, India developed ties with the countries of Europe while those with her neighbours, like Afghanistan, were snapped. India established cultural links with Europe, learned English—though the learning of anything was not bad—but moved away from her own neighbours.

India could talk about the history and literature of the countries of Europe but knew hardly anything about Indonesia. After independence, India turned again towards her neighbours.

Mr Nehru said there were undoubtedly differences in the political structures of India and China.

"In India, we have a Parliament in the centre with legislative power in the states which guarantees regional autonomy."

"But in China, any decision taken by the central government is the nation's decision and is accepted all over the country."

While newspapers in India freely criticised the Government which was also criticised in Parliament or in the State assemblies, Mr Nehru said in China, there was little scope for opposition and the newspapers did not criticise the Government.

"When in China, he got world news through the Indian Embassy."

IDENTICAL AIMS
China and India, he said, appeared identical in their aims—to establish and strengthen peace and direct the people's energies into the gigantic task of national reconstruction in an attempt to keep pace with the more advanced nations.

He thought the international situation might change with the recognition of China by other nations.

They also knew that the days of solving international problems by resorting to war were over, Mr Nehru stated.

The peoples of India and China knew that in the present age, war between countries could bring nothing short of the extinction of the human race.

London, Nov. 2.
Mr Anthony Nutting, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, warned today there could be little hope of establishing conditions of peace and toleration in the Middle East as long as incidents continued between Israel and the Arab states.

He was opening the House of Commons debate on Middle East affairs.

Mr Nutting said: "The problem of Arab-Israeli relations overhangs a large part of the Middle East today. Of the problems awaiting settlement it is among the most difficult."

On the new agreement over Persian oil with a consortium of eight European and American companies marketing it for Persia, Mr Nutting said: "We have, I believe, settled a dispute of long standing which impaired British and Persian interests and was another dangerous cause of instability in the whole of the Middle East."

Mr Nutting said that since the agreement with Egypt, reports from the Middle East agreed that "British prestige had very considerably been raised."

He added: "Conclusion of this agreement marks the first occasion upon which a postwar Egyptian Government has recognised that Egypt cannot be a neutral onlooker in a conflict involving Turkey."

Mr Nutting said the suggestion that Britain could have got better terms from the Egyptians 18 months ago was quite wrong. "Exercising patience we have been able to get the inclusion of Turkey in the reactivation clause," he said.

(The clause in the agreement stipulates that the Suez base can be reoccupied by British troops if any of the Arab states or Turkey is attacked by a foreign power.)

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Mr Nutting concluded: "There is a lot of work to be done if we are to restore peace and build up unity and stability throughout the whole area. We and our partners will continue our efforts to this end."

"The Arab-Israeli dispute is still the main source of weakness and divisions but there are elements of growing strength."

"The new Turkish-Persian defence agreement is an asset to the defence and security of the Middle East but there is need for further progress and co-ordination in every field."—Router.

Anglo-Persian Relations
"We have restored our relations with Persia on their traditional basis of friendship and co-operation."

Mr Nutting said that the school for four days after the wedding and returned to Jamaica, charging she had been asked to leave "before the boys came back and see a coloured person here."

Mr Kaye denied today that the controversy was one of colour.

NOT RACIAL
"This issue was never one of race discrimination or colour but solely that of a mixed marriage," he said, adding that the school feared controversy as a result of such a marriage.

Mr Hewitt advised the school last June of his intention to marry, Mr Kaye said, but school officials did not learn the marriage involved mixed blood until Miss Holtz arrived on August 29.

Mr Kaye said that Mr Hewitt decided to postpone the wedding at the end of August, but instead, the couple was secretly married on September 7. Mr Kaye said he did not learn of the wedding until he read newspaper reports.

As a matter of school administration, the headmaster said, "It was impracticable that Miss Holtz continue living alone in a school house after the commencement of the term on September 10."

Had Mr Hewitt informed the headmaster of his marriage before Miss Holtz's departure, their right to live together would have been indisputable.

RETURNED TO JAMAICA
Mr Kaye added that when Miss Holtz decided to return to Jamaica—four days after the secret wedding—he urged that Mr Hewitt accompany her and offered funds for the trip so they could discuss the matter with the bride's father, the Accountant-General of Jamaica.

Mr Hewitt, a science teacher, flew to Jamaica recently to join his wife. He sent back his resignation, saying he would return only to pick up his belongings. The couple is scheduled to arrive at Vancouver tomorrow.

Mr Kaye's decision to issue a statement came after Mrs Hewitt refused to sign one retracting her earlier charges of racial discrimination. The headmaster said earlier there was a possibility the school might take legal action to regain the money it gave Mr Hewitt to fly to Jamaica and supposedly bring his wife back to the school.—United Press.

Headmaster Offers Explanation

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 2.

Mr G. P. Kaye, Headmaster of the Shawinigan Lake Boys School, said today a "secret wedding" led to the controversy involving the Jamaica bride who said she was forced to leave the exclusive Vancouver Island School because of her colour.

In an eight-point statement setting out what the school said were the true facts on the case, Mr Kaye said school teacher John Hewitt married the former Dorothy Holtz in a secret ceremony after school officials refused to participate in a mixed marriage.

Mrs Hewitt left the school four days after the wedding and returned to Jamaica, charging she had been asked to leave "before the boys came back and see a coloured person here."

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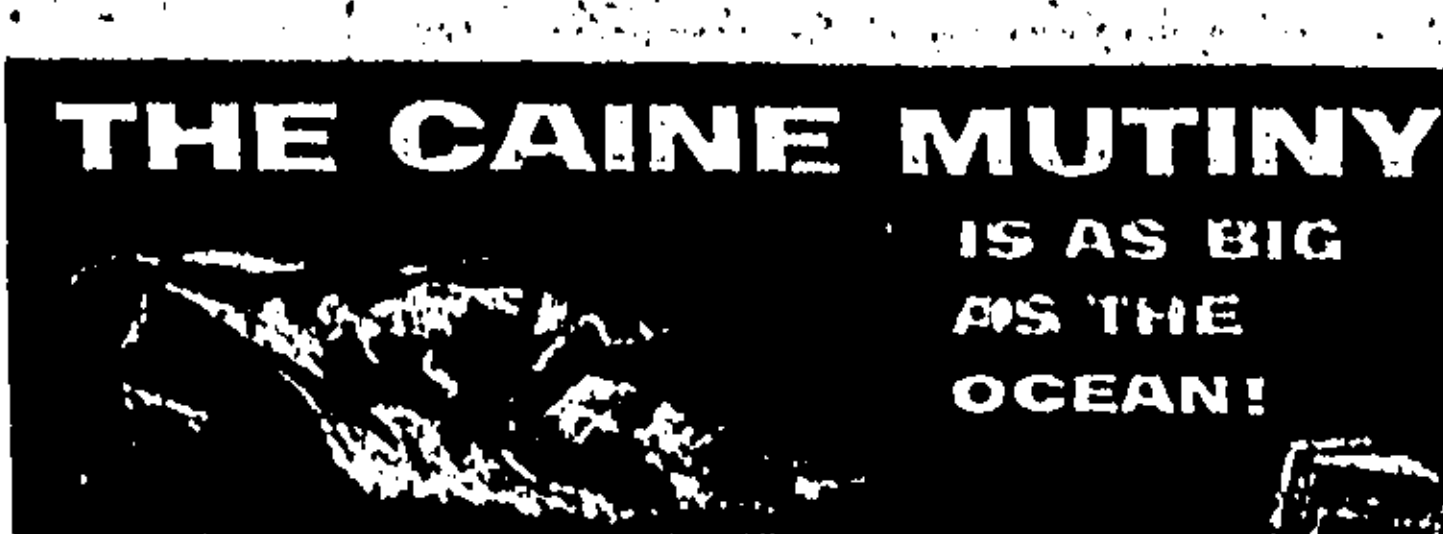
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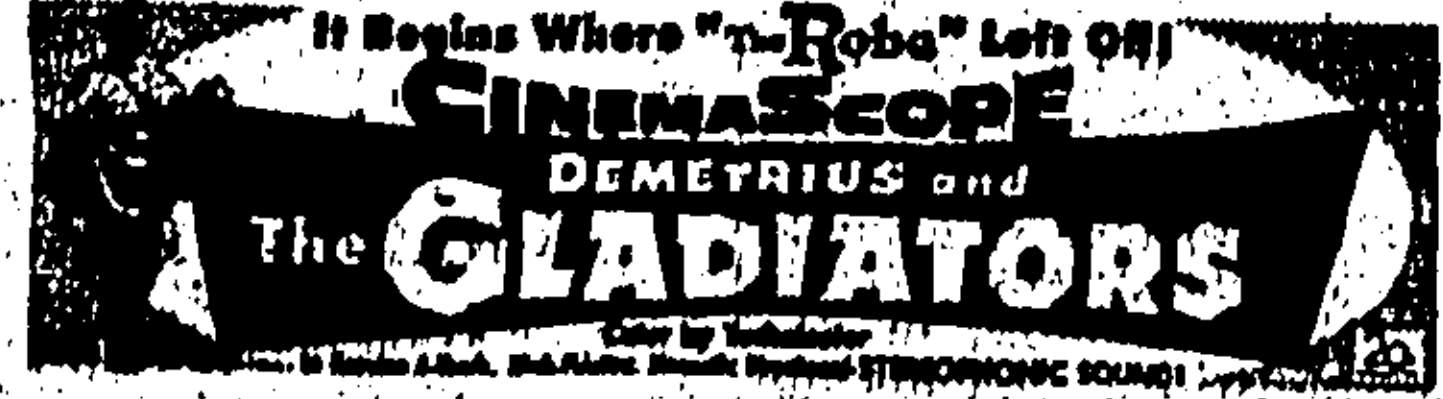


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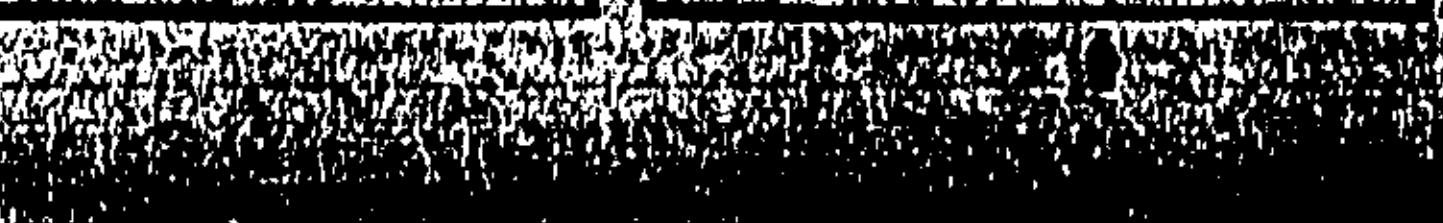
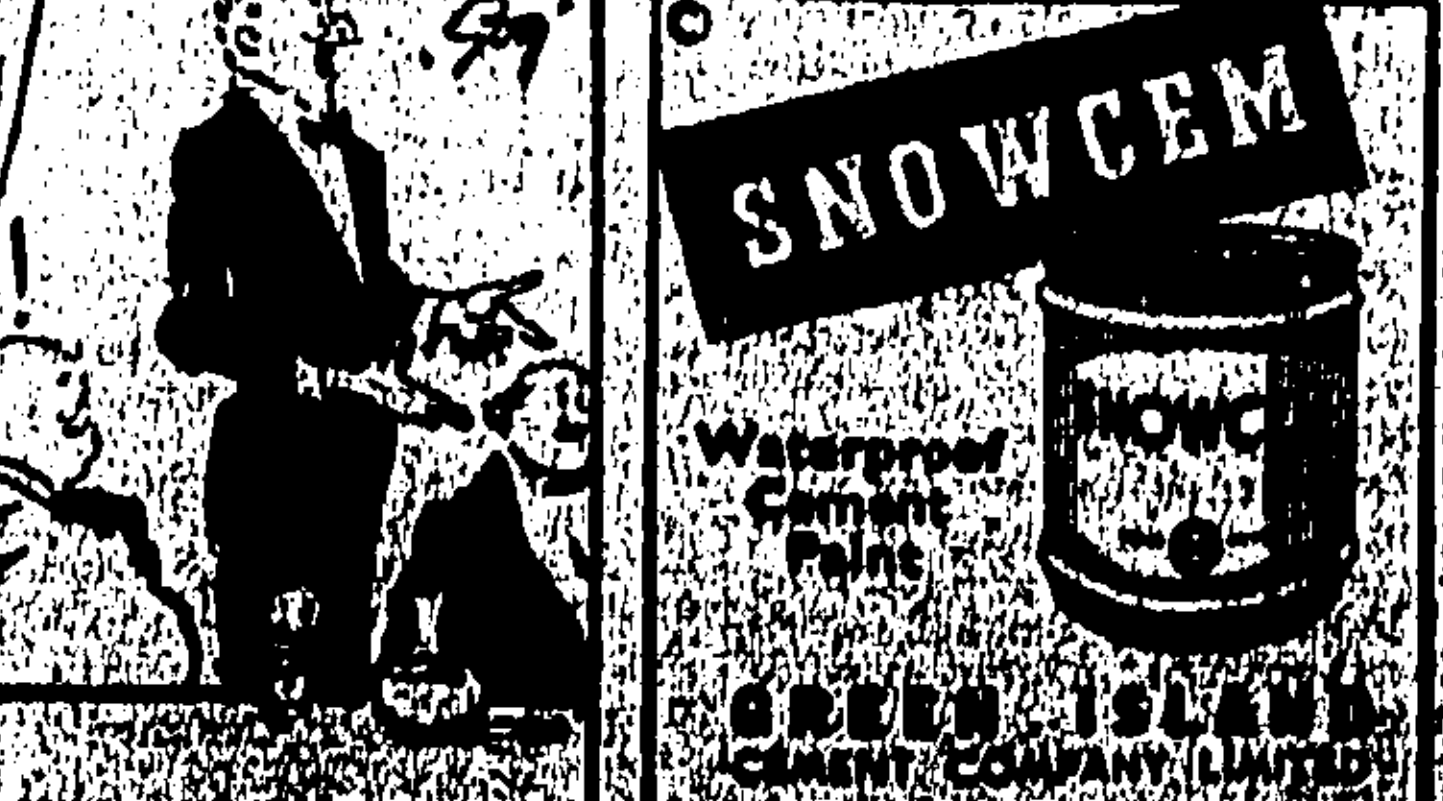
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THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS ARE HAPPY AND CONTENT

By SAYED EL-HASHIMI

TRADITION has it that when St Paul and Barnabas landed on the island of Cyprus, its beauty struck Paul greatly. The devout Cypriot villagers today say that he was convinced of the success of his mission to convert the people; for "so fair a land could not long remain pagan." However that may be, history shows that this island just off the coast of Palestine, and only half the size of Wales, became the first Christian country.

I have just returned from a long visit to this sun-kissed British Colony, where history is a living thing to all who live there. Here it was that the Latin kingdoms ruled during the Crusades, where Richard Coeur de Lion took the fair Berengaria of Navarre to be his bride, and where St. George of England is said to have slain the dragon. Half a million sturdy villagers tend their fields and orchards, where Crusader castles and Turkish forts lie almost cheek-to-cheek with shrines such as that of Paphos, where the Venus cult began.

Though most of the people are Greek-speaking, and follow the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church, ethnologists tell us that in their veins runs the proud blood of Venetians, Crusaders, Romans and all the other warrior and trading nations, who from time immemorial have ruled this strategically important crossroads of the Mediterranean.

No Ferment

The other important community are the Turks and the Cypriots of Muslim faith and Turkish tongue, who number one-fifth of the population. Intensely loyal to their beliefs and traditions, they take pride in recalling that Turkey was until the British took over here the nation with the longest unbroken record of suzerainty. The numerous churches and cathedrals—such as St. Sophia in Nicosia—built by the Catholic Crusaders, have been maintained since those far-off days by the Turkish community.

no distinct from the Orthodox places of worship. Travelling through the country, from the foamy sea-coast of Larnaca to the mountain for Olympus and the ultra-modern resorts of Troodos or Pafos, I found the people, Turks and Greeks alike, to be a special brand of gentle, reasonable peasant. Political agitation seemed almost exclusively confined to the hotbeds of the cities—and particularly the Communists, who have undoubtedly taken up the cry of "Union with Greece" as part of their policy of trying to impose military security in the eastern Mediterranean. Being neither British, Turk nor Greek, I was able to talk freely with all these people; and to discover that fundamentally they are in complete harmony. This is one important lesson which entirely refutes the impression which lurid press reports have given that Cyprus (or the Greeks there) are in a state of ferment.

Ideal Blend

It is interesting, as a traveller with time on one's hands, to study the culture-mixing which successive civilisations have produced in many lands. In Cyprus you will find perhaps the ideal blend of cultures. Cyprus is not Greek or Turkey. Neither, for that matter, is it a carbon-copy British Colony. It has too much character of its own. It is Cyprus.

Greek and Turkish cultures have shaped the lives of both the main communities: their work and play, their festivals and their disputes. The Turkish period brought continuity of government and military security vital to a small nation surrounded by "elder brothers". British rule has produced economic and educational advances. Striking evidence of the way in which the three peoples work together in fundamentals was given me in the amazing story of the eradication of the malaria malar.

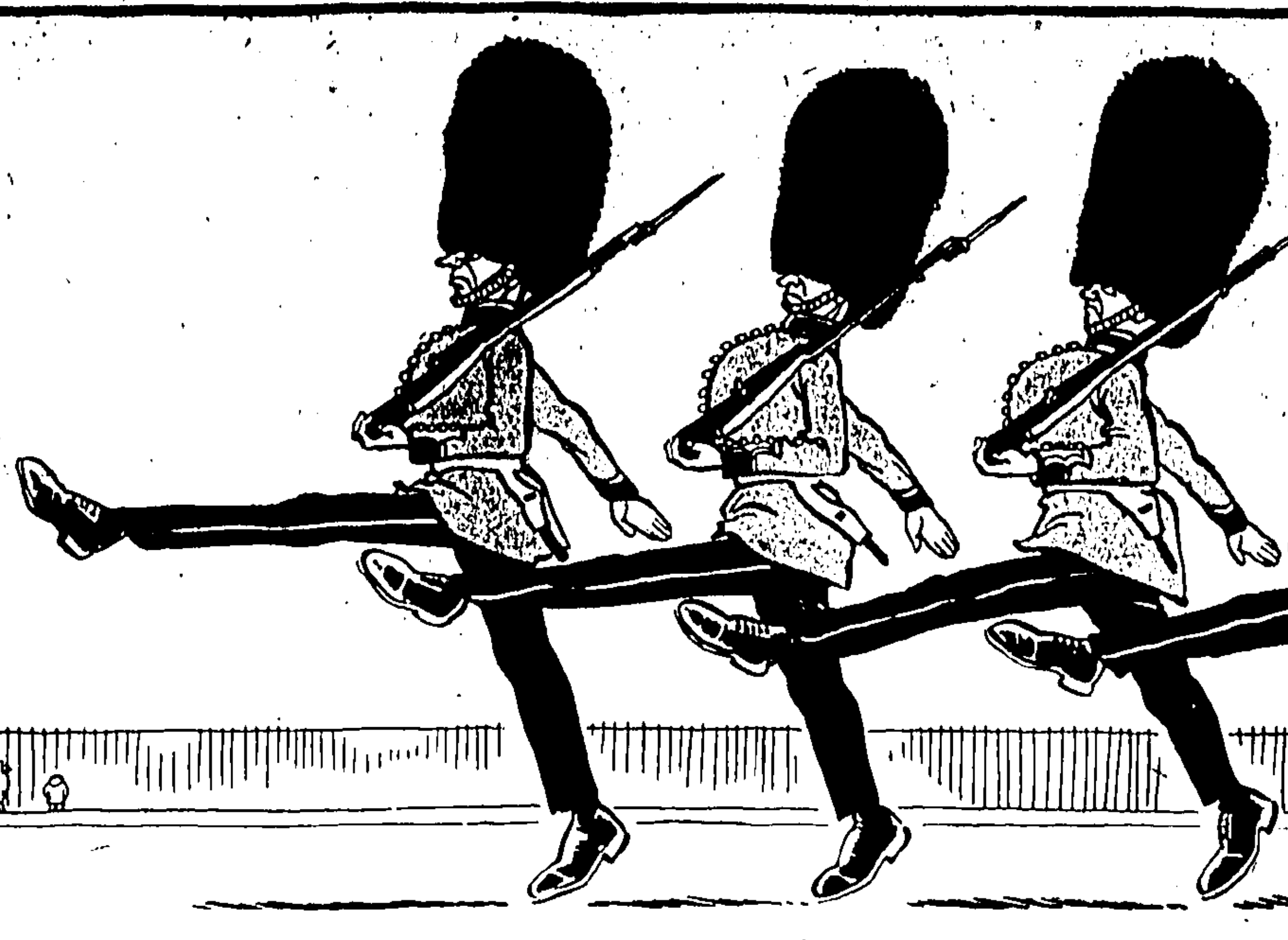
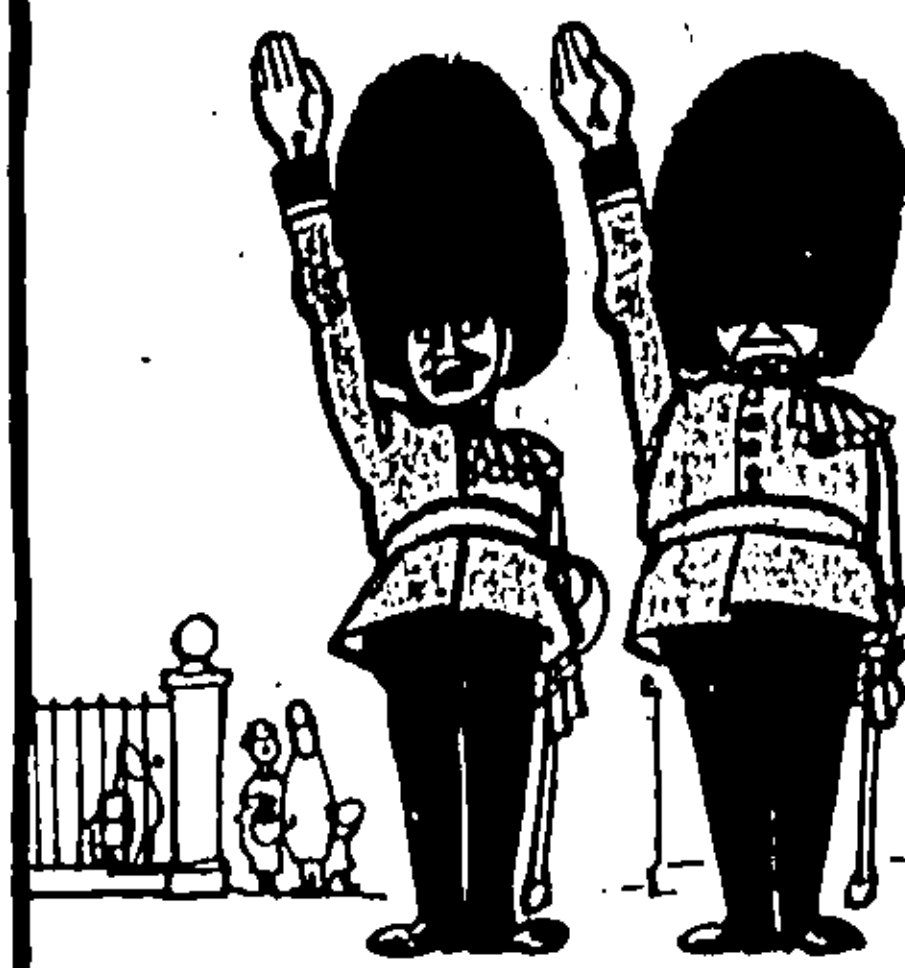
A Turk, Mehmet Aziz, convinced that it would be possible to wipe out the deadly anopheles mosquito, rallied the Greek-speaking villagers to spray the whole country, literally brick by brick and pool by pool, with DDT. With the resources of the British-initiated health service, the work was accomplished. Cyprus became the first nation in history to eradicate

endemic malaria. This story has something of the flavour of adventure and achievement which appeals to the Cypriot and taps the artistic wells of his love for his mother country.

Again and again this pattern of service and success is being re-enacted: whether in digging new irrigation channels, combatting the wild goat menace, or even in dealing with problems of the Post Office and of adult education.

As I collected this material and talked to the old and young in Cyprus, something of this spirit of adventure and pride infected me as well. When you read of strikes and demonstrations in that far-off unspoiled island paradise, remember that for every Greek speaker who shouts "Enosis!" (union with Greece), for every Turk who hates the Greek, there are perhaps simple, happy people who are content with prosperity and with the joy of working for their own country. This is a lesson which many a larger nation might well learn from the delightful people of the Isle of Legends.

Cummings



"... Actually, Captain, I did have a faint hope that the German rearmament policy would be turned down by the French last night." London Express Service

THE UNFINISHED LETTER IN THE MARY CELESTE

FROM the deck of his brig, Dei Gratia, Captain Morehouse watched the Mary Celeste—a couple of miles ahead on the same course. He was overhauling her fast and it was a pleasant day for such a meeting—a calm sea with a light northerly breeze.

And the meeting—on December 3, 1872, almost midway between the Azores and Portugal—was quite a coincidence. Captain Ben Briggs had left New York for Genoa a couple of days before the Dei Gratia sailed for Genoa.

The Mary Celeste carried 1,700 barrels of commercial alcohol, and in addition to Briggs and his wife and child there was a crew of seven.

He'd have to rag Ben about his slow progress. Maybe he'd run into some calm patches, since he was a pretty sloppy skipper.

Morehouse signalled the Mary Celeste and waited for a reply. But none came.

Then the men aboard Dei Gratia spotted that the brigantine's jib and foremast stay-sail were backed. The ship was

The World's Strangest Stories No. 8 by DUDLEY POPE

luffing up into the wind and then paying off a couple of points, then luffing up again.

Was Briggs ill? Was the ship damaged? Dei Gratia ran up an "Urgent" signal, but that did not raise a reply, either.

NO HEADS

MOREHOUSE took the Dei Gratia close down the Mary Celeste's weather side, and from a few yards off gave an almighty hail. But no heads appeared over the rail. And he saw there was no one at the wheel.

His eyes searched the spars and rigging; everything seemed sound. The brigantine was floating on her marks and there was no sign of any damage. But her boat was missing—the boat falls hung like vines from the davits.

There must be an answer to all this, he thought. He called his mate, Oliver Deveau, and told him to take a boat and a couple of men and board the Mary Celeste.

Deveau reached the ship and, followed by a seaman, clambered aboard. The decks were deserted. Aloft the masts and yards creaked, the blocks groaned and rattled and the canvas of the sails flapped and banged. The wheel spun lazily as though unskilled phantom hands gripped the spokes.

Thoroughly alarmed, Deveau sent the boat back for Captain Morehouse.

As soon as he arrived aboard the two men made their way aft and entered the main cabin. It was empty, but tidy. On the table was a sewing machine and beside it a reel of cotton, a thimble and a small oil can.

Nearby were the remains of a meal and a letter begun by the mate, Richardson, to his wife. It merely said: "Fanny, my dear. All the objects would have fallen off the table had the ship heeled in a stiff breeze."

All the bunks were neatly made up—with one exception. One pillow carried the impres-

sion of a child's head—Briggs' daughter Sophie.

Briggs' small stock of ready cash was apparently untouched, and so were several trinkets including a gold locket. His clothes were neatly stowed away in drawers.

VANISHED

EVERYTHING was normal—except that the captain, his wife, daughter and officers had vanished.

Although the ship's log was still on board, there was no trace of the ship's papers. These would have included bills of lading, muster lists and bills of health. Nor was there a chronometer or sextant aboard.

A very worried Morehouse searched the galley. Everything in order—except that the cook had vanished.

With Deveau he went forward to the fore-cabin. Seamen's chests were still where they were normally stowed. Washing was still hanging up to dry, and canvas were still bright and sharp. Tobacco and pipes were lying around.

Everything normal—except that the crew had vanished.

The only sign of disorder in the whole ship was in one of the store-cabin, where a drawer, normally containing tins of preserved meat, had apparently been hastily cleared.

Morehouse read the log. Like most logs on such a small ship, it was brief. Tantalisingly brief in these circumstances. There were only seven entries in the past month which related to the ship's position. The last of these, November 24 (11 days earlier), gave a position of longitude 30.56 west, latitude 27.20 north.

TWO CLUES

WHAT had happened? They had only two clues: one of the hatch covers had been taken off and lay nearby upside down. A cutlass, with what might have been bloodstains on it, was also found.

The Dei Gratia had found one of the greatest mysteries the sea has ever offered; one which has never been satisfactorily solved.

Morehouse ordered Deveau and two seamen to sail the Mary Celeste to Gibraltar. There the ship was arrested by the Admiralty Proctor, Mr Solly Flood.

The experts—including a diver and a surveyor—found nothing but a groove on each side of the bow, about one inch wide and three-eighths of an inch deep. It extended on each side for about six feet. The stains on the cutlery were found to be rust, not blood.

Flood then conducted an official investigation with the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, four Royal Navy post-captains, a colonial of Royal Engineers and Captain Schuffeldt, of the U.S.S. Plymouth.

Their findings were that the groove had been caused by a sharp instrument, but there was no trace of anything "calculated to create an alarm of an explosion or fire."

A THEORY

FLOOD's own report—which contained a large number of inaccuracies—added: "My own theory, or guess, is that the crew got at the alcohol, and in the fury of drunkenness murdered the master, his wife and child, and the chief mate; that they then damaged the bows of the vessel with the view of giving it the appearance of having struck on rocks, or suffered in collision—and that they did, some time between the 25th November and the 5th December, escape on board some vessel bound for some North or South American port or the West Indies."

No one paid much attention to Flood's theory. Mutineers, if they left the boat, would have scuttled the Mary Celeste instead of leaving her a floating mystery in a busy shipping lane. And what would be their motive? They took nothing from the ship, and Ben Briggs was well known as a kindly man. Commercial alcohol had Flood but tasted it is almost unthinkable.

Another theory was that Morehouse and Briggs were in league to get the salvage money. But as Briggs was



THE SHIP

The 282-ton brigantine built in Nova Scotia, began her career as the Amazon. Later she was renamed Mary Sallars, but owing to a painter's error (he was a Frenchman) the name on the transom ended up as Mary Celeste.

part-owner and would have to pay his share, his portion of the salvage money would not have amounted to much more than his own share in the ship, and apart from having to change his name, lose his home in America and his livelihood, he would have left himself open to blackmail by the crew.

Could there have been an outbreak of plague on board? That was another theory; but again it could be easily discounted. The risk of infection would be far greater in an open boat than aboard Mary Celeste.

TERROR

BARBARY pirates were also blamed. One idea was that the pirates approached and Captain Briggs took to the boat with his crew. The people in the boat were subsequently massacred and the pirates' vessel was sunk and the pirates tried to board the ship—which was still under way.

It was a convenient theory, since it might have accounted for the scratches on the hull. But news travels fast in Africa. But Europeans and Americans had always heard of previous pirate attacks. The "bush telegraph" remained silent on this occasion.

By far the most likely explanation—but by no means the certain one—is that Captain Briggs smelt fumes from the alcohol and thought the ship was going to blow up. Fire, always one of a sailor's greatest terrors, would spread fast in a wooden ship laden with highly inflammable alcohol.

This would account for the hurried departure of all on board, and also the fact that a hatch cover was off; as soon as fumes were detected the hatch might have been lifted in an attempt to clear them. The boat in which they got away may have capsized later, but their motive? They took nothing from the ship, and Ben Briggs was well known as a kindly man. Commercial alcohol had Flood but tasted it is almost unthinkable.

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Nathaniel Gubbins

D R. H. S. BRYAN, psychiatrist of the children's clinic of Liverpool hospital, said: "If the nation is to have self-assertive, virile men we must have aggressive little boys. It's the Little Lord Fauntleroy who have the most troublesome symptoms."

I have never read the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy, but my life partner, The Plucky Little Woman, says the doctor has slipped up somewhere if he infers that this little hero was a soppy cop.

According to her Little Lord Fauntleroy spent a lot of his early youth knocking common little boys for six, while his grandfather, the old earl, watched behind the curtains of the ancestral home muttering, "Good show," or something to that effect.

In fact, it was because the dear little chap picked on common little boys that his grandfather decided that he must be fighting heir to the earldom, showing a proper contempt for the lower classes and a promise to knock them all for six socially and economically when he grew up.

Dog And Cat Story

THE Dog and The Cat had grown so big and The Man and The Woman had shrunk so small that it was The Dog and The Cat who were sitting at table eating their Sunday sirloin of beef while The Man begged for little by The Dog's chair and The Woman groined under the

"Poor old Mansy boy," said The Dog, stroking The Man's bald head. "What's old Mansy boy want den?"

"Don't ask him silly questions when he can't reply," said The Cat. "You know perfectly well what he wants, anyway."

"Now, meat's off the ration can't he have a bit of beef for a treat?" asked The Dog. "Do you know the price of prime English sirloin?" asked The Cat, cutting herself another slice.

"No," said The Dog. "But as Mansy boy's hair's still coming out, I know he needs vitamins."

"He won't get them at 4s. 6d. a pound," said The Cat. "And what's wrong with his biscuits? They're supposed to be full of meat, aren't they?"

"Supposed to be," said The Dog.

"That's what he always said when you begged at table," said The Cat. "Go and eat your biscuits, you bad dog," he used to say. "They're full of meat."

"He didn't know any better," said The Dog.

"Well, he knows now," said The Cat.

"His teeth are not strong enough for biscuits," said The Dog.

"You can mash them up in gravy," said The Cat, "with some stale potatoes."

"The Woman needs more nourishment," said The Dog. "She's had nothing to eat but a souper of watered milk."

"Let her catch mice, then," said The Cat. "Mice are full of vitamins."

"There's not any mice to catch," said The Dog. "There weren't any when she told me to catch some," said The Cat. "I don't suppose she likes mice anyway," said The Dog.

"I didn't like them either," said The Cat. The Man whined and clawed at The Dog's leg with his little hands.

"There's a good Mansy boy," said The Dog, taking something off his plate and giving it to The Man. "All the objects would have fallen off the table had the ship heeled in a stiff breeze."

"You feeding him at table again?" asked The Cat. "It was only a bit of gristle," said The Dog.

"I don't care what it was," said The Cat. "I won't have them encouraged to pester us at meals."

"They need a little fussing when they get older," said The Dog.

"How old is he?" asked The Cat.

"Sixty-four last birthday," said The Dog.

"That settles it," said The Cat. "Settles what?" asked The Dog.

"He'll have to be put down before he becomes a nuisance," said The Cat.

"Now poor old Mansy boy?" said The Dog.

"He can't even win prizes at The Man Show because he's a mongrel," said The Cat.

"That's only because he's grown the wrong moustache for his breed," said The Dog.

"With his hair and teeth coming out he's no use to himself or anybody else," said The Cat, picking up the telephone to ring the vet. "Anyway, it's a kindness in the end."

pressions like "Cor. Blimey" and "Cor. I've made it. I am not a snob but must say I am now glad that I married a lady born in a pond near Gilton whose children speak so beautifully that any one of them could be a BBC announcer."

Other frogs have not had the same happy experience. There was a Glasgow frog brought south who fell in love with a lady frog from Cheltenham. With typical Scottish persistence he proposed to her every hour of the day and night, but as she was unable to understand a word he said the affair came to nothing and he died of a broken heart. She told me afterwards she thought he was absurd.

Having your wife and family are well. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, (World Copyright)

DEAR Sir,—As a constant reader of your column may I intrude on your valuable space to endorse the findings of the American scientist, Mr W. Frank Blair, who says that frogs not only talk to each other but develop regional accents which prevent them mating with strangers?

I suppose I was fortunate to be born in a pond near Oxford University and had the advantage of hearing and imitating the voices of undergraduates. This saved me from an unfortunate marriage when I was young.

The lady frog in question was born near London. She was beautiful and, like most Cockneys, witty, open hearted, generous, and loyal. I was infatuated and would have married her but for my up-bringing and my father's warning that my children might pick up her terrible accent and her unfortunate ex-

pression like "Cor. Blimey" and "Cor. I've made it. I am not a snob but must say I am now glad that I married a lady born in a pond near Gilton whose children speak so beautifully that any one of them could be a BBC announcer."

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Says TOM FINNEY

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

This is the body which has been formed to virtually control World Championship events and will meet in London on November 16.

Mr. Joseph K. Christenberry (New York), Mr. Onslow Fane, Mr. H. Rabreau of France, representing Europe, and an official of the National Boxing Association of America form the executive committee.

Mr. Onslow Fane said that the committee will be brought into existence by the formation of a new body.

(Edited by Sam Leitch)

1000

Adelaide, Nov. 2

YES, OF COURSE WE'LL COME AFTER IT WHILE YOU'RE AWAY ON HOLIDAY.

THANKS

Tennis Interpor

Captain's Cup Monthly Quail
 fier for October — Mrs E. Little
 John (102-34=nett 88).

Laurel Maryland Nov 2

run there will be five foreign-owned thoroughbreds in the select field of seven.

Milan, Nov. 2.

**GA PLESS
PETERGENI**

THE GAMBOLS

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THANKS.

HOLLYWOOD

by Barry Appleby

DECEMBER

**SOAPLESS
DETERGENT**
*for the
dishwasher*

Says "N'TACA"

with Gibbons again a worthy winner of the BAR trophy. He will receive his award at the hands of one of the greatest living riders, the Frenchman Bobo, who this year completed one of the rarest "doubles" in sport, winning both the 3,000-mile-long Tour de France and the World's Road Championship. Both Harris and Peacock, World Sprint Champions, will spend the winter abroad, racing on Continental track. Peacock is to turn professional in the New Year, expected to ride for Rudge Cycle.

• • •

This week's question: How do YOU train for road racing.

The going was good.—Heuler.



100

Rigues and M.T. Rull,

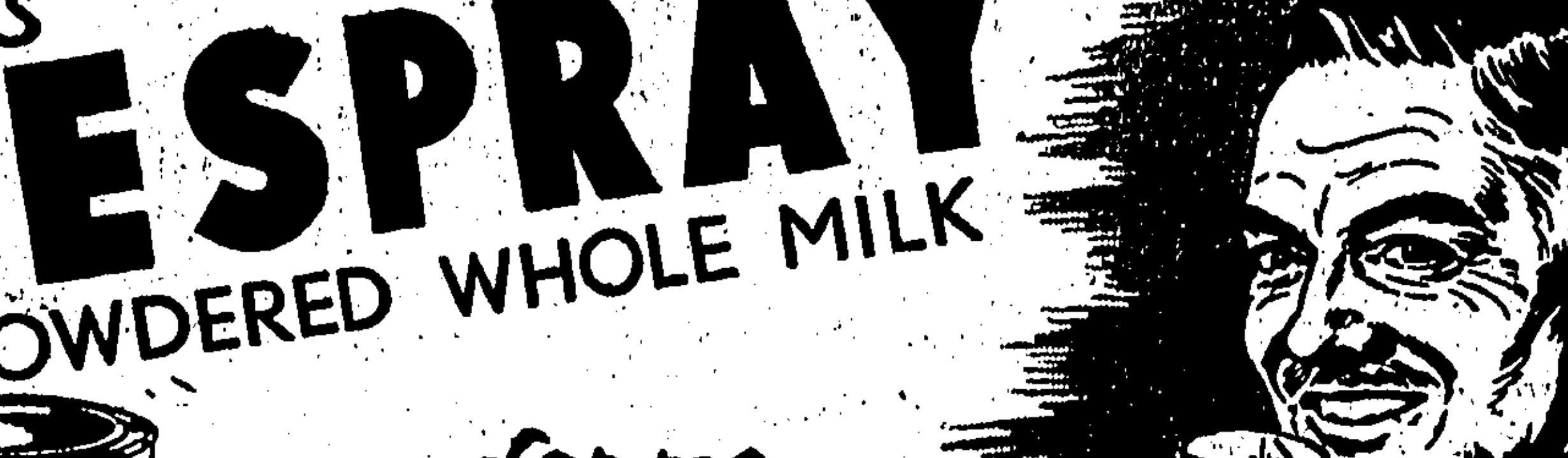
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"CARTHAGE"	13th October	13th November
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"CANTON"	26th December	10th Jan. 1955

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"CARTHAGE"	29th November	22nd December
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"SIRDIHAN"	13th October	13th November
"SANTHA"	19th November	13th December

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Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
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DAUGUSTO-LYNN—The engagement is announced between Robert D. Augusto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Augusto, Washington, D.C., and Linda Lynn (Lin Fen) eldest daughter of Mrs. Lynn of Hong Kong.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"AGAPENOR"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Hayes-Davy at 10/11's Wharf from 10 a.m. on November 8 and 9, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.
Hongkong, November 3, 1954.

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BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Friday, 5th November.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by Ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, 6th November, 1954.

Dr. Dorothy's Job Takes Her All Over The World

London, Nov. 2.
Dr Dorothy Roberts, president of the Women's Union, is finding that her job is taking her all over the world.

She has recently returned from the Anglican Congress in Minneapolis, U.S.A., and will shortly be off to the West Indies for two months to spread the work of her movement.

She has little time to spend in her Tufton Street, Westminster.

home with her husband, the Rt. Rev. Basil C. Roberts.

Speaking at a Mothers' Union rally in Worthing, Sussex, Dr Roberts said: "I am going to try to bring some inspiration and help to members of the union in the West Indies."

In 1952 she made a similar visit, with her husband, to the Far East. In Borneo she had to wade through swamps to reach some of the remote jungle villages.

But Dr Roberts is used to warm climates — her husband was once Bishop of Singapore.

Dr Roberts is now appealing for funds to send more Mothers' Union workers overseas. She says there are 44 workers in all parts of the world but there is still need for more.

"Nine bishops are waiting for women helpers — but the overseas fund has already pledged its last penny."

(London Express Service).

Motorcyclists Ride Through Church

Saragossa, Spain, Nov. 2.
Motorcyclists, for the first time in Spain and possibly in Europe, rode their machines through a church here at a recent festival.

Several hundred cyclists and motorcyclists took part in the procession of sporting associations through the famous Cathedral of Nuestra Señora Del Pilar (Our Lady of the Pillar).

KIND OF INOENSE
Commenting afterwards on the innovation, the Catholic newspaper "Ya" wrote: "The smoke from the exhausts of the motorcycles formed a new kind of incense in the Cathedral. Some of the motorcyclists bowed their head as they passed the statue of the Virgin. (The statue stands on a marble pillar — hence the name)."

"One expert rider stood up and genuflected without losing control of his machine."

"Still another rider had his motor riding pillion and she leaned forward and traced the sign of the Cross on her son's forehead as they passed the statue."

"One elderly Canon of the Cathedral, when he heard Radio Zaragoza broadcasting an invitation to members of the cycling and motorcycling clubs to ride their machines through the Cathedral during the procession of sportsmen and women, was so perturbed that he hastened to find out whether such an unusual spectacle was permitted by the laws of the Catholic Church. He was reassured on this point."

BEAUTIFUL SIGHT
"The procession was a beautiful sight as, almost at midnight, the sports groups, led by ski enthusiasts carrying their skis on their shoulders, passed through the Cathedral. It was a dramatic and moving sight."

"Outside, in the square, the famous bicycle racer, Poblet, read a message of homage from Spanish sports enthusiasts to the Virgin of the Pillar. Ba Hamontes, who won the Mountain Prize in the Tour de France was also present." — China Mail Special.

Hotel Named After Queen
Montreal, Nov. 2.
The Canadian National Railways' 1,200-room hotel, now under construction in Montreal, will be named the Queen Elizabeth, the CNR President, Mr. Donald Gordon, announced tonight.

"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant permission that the new Canadian National Railways Hotel in Montreal should be named the Queen Elizabeth," Mr. Gordon was informed in a letter from the Governor-General, Vincent Massey.

The hotel, scheduled to be completed in 1957, will form part of a huge CNR development project in Central Montreal. — United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26351

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBOUGE" sailing Nov. 12th

"LAOS" sailing Dec. 4th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"PEI-HO" sailing Nov. 11th

"BIR HAKEIM" sailing Dec. 19th

* Accept direct cargo for Alexandria, Barcelona & London.

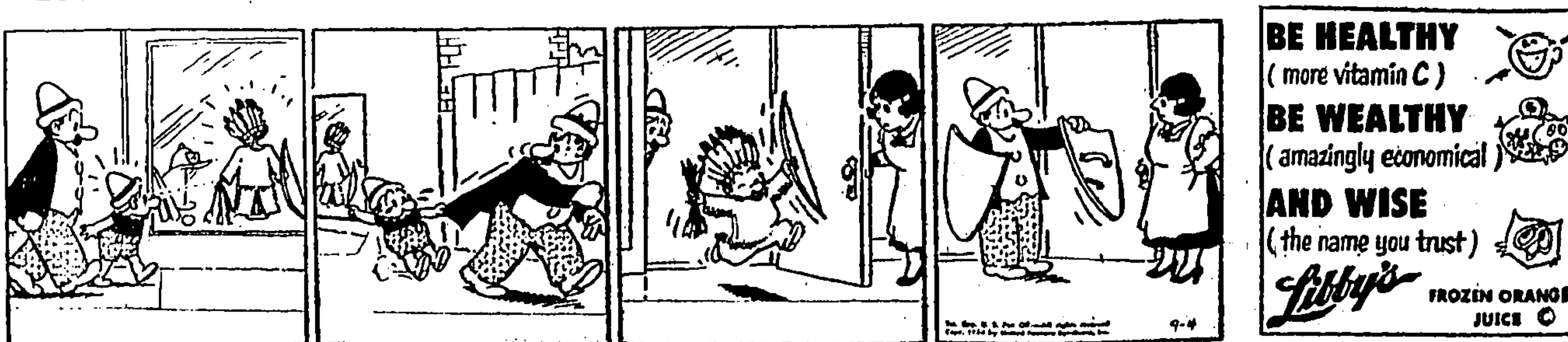
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



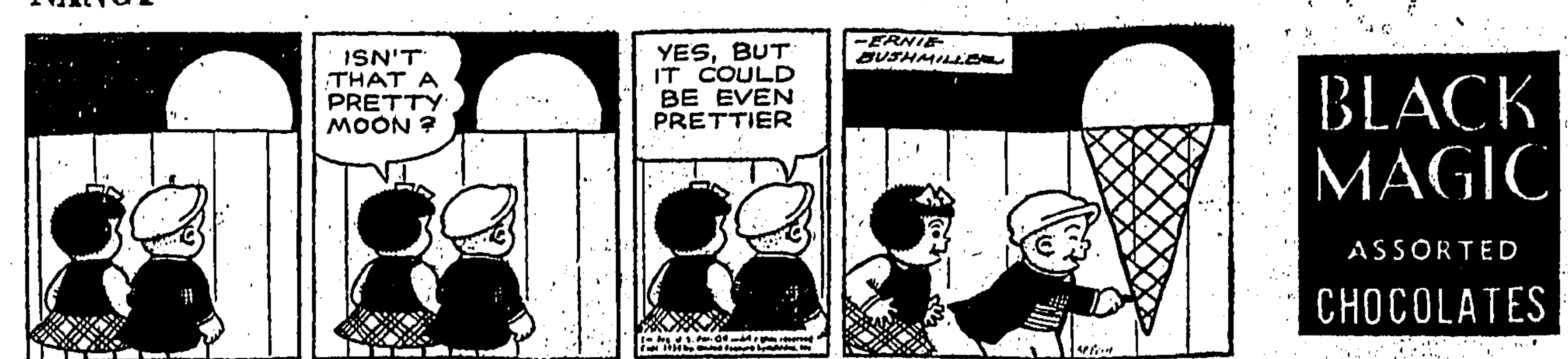
FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Bahawalpur Cabinet Dismissed

Karachi, Nov. 2.
The Head of the wealthy cotton state of Bahawalpur in Northern Pakistan (population 1,820,000) dismissed the State Cabinet today and turned over the administration to his Government-appointed "adviser," Mr. A. P. Khan.

Two other princely states are expected to hand over their administration to Government nominees shortly, it was learned. They are Khatipur with a population of 300,000 and Kalat (282,045).

Dismissal of the four-member Bahawalpur Cabinet and dissolution of the Assembly followed a hurried conference in Karachi with Pakistan's Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.

Later, it was officially stated that a situation had arisen "in which the State Government could not carry on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution."

Since acceding to Pakistan in 1947, all three states have been moving towards constitutional government with their rulers only enjoying nominal powers. Their rulers are understood to have agreed to integrate with neighbouring provinces. — Reuter.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

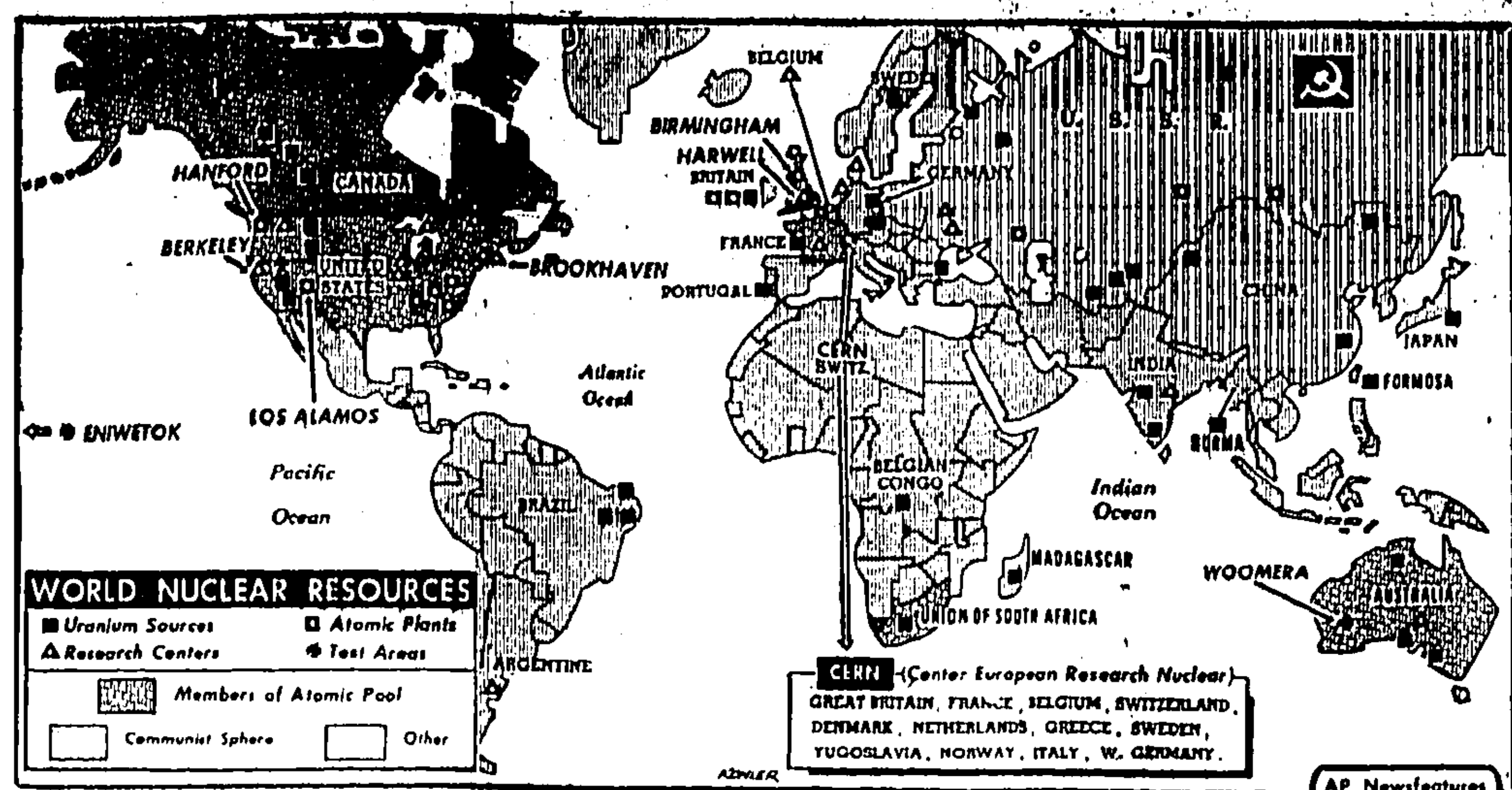
Since acceding to Pakistan in 1947, all three states have been moving towards constitutional government with their rulers only enjoying nominal powers. Their rulers are understood to have agreed to integrate with neighbouring provinces. — Reuter.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3
By Air
India-China, 6 p.m.
Thailand, 6 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 6 p.m.
Africa, Pakistan, Middle East, India, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Burma, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Thailand, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4
By Air
Japan, 11 a.m.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 11 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 6 p.m.
Africa, Pakistan, Middle East, India, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Burma, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Thailand, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5
By Air
Japan, 11 a.m.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 11 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 6 p.m.
Africa, Pakistan, Middle East, India, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Burma, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Thailand, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6
By Air
Japan, 11 a.m.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 11 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 6 p.m.
Africa, Pakistan, Middle East, India, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Burma, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Thailand, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 5 p.m.



60 COUNTRIES DISCUSS WORLD ATOMIC POOL IN THE UNITED NATIONS

By A. I. GOLDBERG
Associated Press Writer

In the language of the nuclear age, a reactor plant becomes critical when it begins to convert to power.

President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace machinery, proposed for the first time last December in the United Nations, appears to be nearing that stage late in 1954, after some jockeying with the Russians.

Nearly 11 months after the President first proposed his idea, the plan began to strike off sparks in the U.N.

It went before the General Assembly's main political committee for a 60-nation roundtable discussion. Debates like this took the question far beyond the inconclusive two-way U.S.-Soviet talks and the eight-nation conference that decided the United States to go ahead with an international atomic agency whether the Russians like it or not.

Three eight countries are pined by the United States, leader in the project to set up an international training station to begin converting atoms from use in bombs and weapons to garden tools, doctors' instruments and industrial gauges—their chief importance so far.

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The others are Britain, which experts consider at least 18 months ahead of the United States in production of atomic power; Belgium, Australia and South Africa, three of the most prolific producers of uranium in the world; and Canada, France and Portugal; all important because they have raw materials or know-how in atomic progress.

The Soviet Union claims it has actually begun to use power from a nuclear reactor station—location undisclosed—for industry. All that is really known of Soviet achievements is the use of radioisotopes in medicine.

And while nations debate how to use the atom for power which, it is realized, will not be available so quickly nor cheaply as hoped last year, a number of scientists are quietly experimenting with solar power which they say may outstrip the atom, both in low cost and in effectiveness.

The three B's of the atomic world up to now have been Birmingham, in England, Brookhaven, L.I., and Berkeley, Calif. They have the most powerful synchrotrons or atom smashers.

Their machinery may be overshadowed some day by the equipment being installed near Geneva by CERN—which stands for Centre European Research Nuclear—under the auspices of UNESCO and boasting among its 12 members three countries which are considered charter members in any U.S.-sponsored agency. They are Britain, France and Belgium.

Others are Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Yugoslavia and West Germany. CERN's work will be entirely theoretical; it will train scientists in nuclear theory with the most

powerful atom-smashing machine in the world but it won't have a smidgen of fissionable material. The organization was set up at a U.S. suggestion that atomic theory be made available to Europeans on a co-operative basis to supplement the work being done on the American continent. Director of CERN is the Swiss-born American scientist Felix Bloch, former director of Stanford's Institute of Physics.

France has a low-power atom peace pile at work. Belgium hopes to have a reactor, with the British and United States helping, at work by 1955. Italy proposes to have a nuclear research pilot plant near Milan. Britain announced its intention to build its second energy plant the same day the United States said it would build its first.

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The University of Japan plans a cyclotron to produce medical isotopes. Germany hopes to have one in Munich when and if the Western allies and their occupation, to build the London nine-power pact which succeeded EDC, it was intended that Germany would be allowed to mine up to nine tons of uranium from the Fichtel mountains area.

India, which has thorium-rich sands it sells to the United States, has been building a uranium process plant and hoped to have a reactor plant by 1957. Britain offered to build Pakistan a nuclear laboratory. South Africa, mining vast quantities of uranium out of its gold holdings, hopes to have a cyclotron at the University of Pretoria in about two years.

In the United States, the University of North Carolina and Pennsylvania State included reactors in their programmes and 20 other schools were reported dickered to build their own. University of Utah classes talked of experimenting with a locomotive-atom plant design.

President Eisenhower in his 1953 proposals spoke of providing power to under-developed countries. In the year that followed scientists generally agreed that cheap nuclear power is some way off. British scientists said that even with Britain's need to conserve coal it appeared nuclear power at reasonable cost would not be possible before 1960, if then.

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The U.S. State Department said in October that their experts find nuclear power plants too costly to build and operate. As for the atom-propelled planes U.S. and French scientists were reported studying, one British scientist said that if such a heavy machine ever got off the ground it would be "a white elephant in the air."

But the Eisenhower-Dulles proposals widened the scope of training atomic scientists at a reactor station to be set up in the United States, with cancer as a prime target, and with radioisotopes as a powerful weapon against diseases that threaten humans, animals, and plant life.

The same atomic research, that resulted in weed killers that sort out broadleafed grasses for destruction, is already providing tracers that show the spread of phosphorus as a fertilizer in orchards and of suano on pineapple plantations.

Atoms are making plastics in usable, but fast disease in rats, making carbon-14 radioactive to fight arthritis, trace wear of pistons in engines, preserve food in a package, test the strength of wool fibres, and may point the way to cheaper production of common acids by oxidation. Atomic tracers are

used to measure liquid contents of tanks, to regulate flow of different weight oils in pipe lines, and to keep machines cutting paper or metal on beam.

It was this sort of thing, and more, that the Eisenhower-Dulles programme sought to accomplish with blessings from the U.N.

Gutted Guildhall Being Restored

London, Nov. 2. The city's ancient 15th century Guildhall, gutted by Hitler's bombs in the blitz of London 14 years ago, will again soon witness the glittering pageantry of great state occasions.

At a Press conference today Sir Giles Scott, the architect, described the completed work of restoration carried out on the magnificent chamber in which Lord Mayors and City Corporations have for centuries honoured Kings and Presidents, statesmen and heroes.

Workmen and craftsmen have laboured for a year to make the Hall ready in time for next week's Lord Mayor's Banquet, when a new Mayor takes over the highest civic appointment in the Commonwealth.

The work, costing an estimated £275,000, has included the building of a new oak roof over the scorched battered hall that was left after the bombing and on December 29, 1940.

For this, stone arches have been introduced to replace the Victorian hammer beam roof, destroyed by the bombs. It was

Clunies Ross Will Still Be 'King'

Canberra, Nov. 2.

Mr John Clunies Ross, 25-year-old "White King" of the Cocos Keeling Islands, will retain his rights when Britain hands over the islands to Australian administration.

This was announced here today by Mr Richard Casey, Minister for External Affairs, when he introduced a "Proclamation" bill requesting the British Parliament to pass the Act enabling the Queen to transfer the administration of the Cocos Keeling Islands from Singapore to Australia. This bill also "consents" to such action.

Mr John Clunies Ross is the great-grandson of the Scot who first landed on the islands in 1825. His family was granted perpetual lease of the islands by Queen Victoria.

Mr Casey said the legitimate rule of the islands would not be prejudiced. The 27 islands which have a predominantly Malay population of about 1,200 could assume great importance in wartime. Mr Casey said, Britain agreed to the transfer of the islands after Australian development of the atolls there, he added. The Queen shared with the Clunies Ross family when she visited the islands in April during her Commonwealth tour.

SOOT AND WATER

At today's conference inside the actual hall, Sir Giles Scott revealed that the old stone of the walls and the new stone of the arches was made to blend by the simple application of soot and water.

New stained glass has also been fitted, patterned with scrolls bearing the names of more than 600 Lord Mayors who have held office in the City's long eventful history.

High up between the arches of the room, the arms of the various City Livery Companies are emblazoned around the hall, the east and west end, exquisitely carved oak panels have been installed and an additional gallery has been built for radio and television commentators describing great state banquets, and receptions.

The stone floor, partly worked to permit the laying of a central heating system. Another touch of modernity is seen in the array of carefully disguised loudspeakers around the walls blending skillfully with the stonework.

Restored too are the sculptured groups in memory of great men in Britain's history—Admiral Nelson, victor of the Battle of Trafalgar, the Duke of Wellington, general and statesman, and William Pitt, who led Britain when she faced the hazards of the Napoleonic era.

BRONZE CANDELABRA

From the high roof hang numerous bronze candelabra with a newly designed concealed lighting system built to illuminate the magnificent array of gold plate displayed on sideboards.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Noel Bowden, will preside for the first time at a meeting of the Council of Common Council, which will discuss the restoration of the Guildhall.

TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

U.S. Tobacco Men Annoyed About P.I. Controls

By JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM

Washington, Nov. 2.

The American tobacco industry has strongly urged the United States trade negotiations to insist on the Philippines agreement to a ban on import quotas by that country, the United Press learned today.

Recent Philippines legislation which subjects tobacco to such import quotas, the American tobacco men charged, "violates the spirit and intent" of the Filipino-American trade agreement of 1946.

These recommendations were formally presented to the Chairman, Mr James M. Langley, and his United States trade delegation by joint action of the Tobacco Export Association, the Purely and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association and Tobacco Associates, Inc.

Tobacco Associates, which represents six principal grower groups, also presented a separate statement containing two other recommendations:

1. That the United States liberalize its 1946 quota agreement on imports of Philippine tobacco. The agreement calls for that \$6,500,000 pound quota to be diminished by five per cent annually, starting next year. Tobacco Associates wants the "diminishing" clause cancelled.

2. That the Philippines "give reciprocal preferential treatment for the export to them of cigar leaf wrapper, produced in the United States, which type of tobacco is not produced in the Philippine Islands and is needed there by their cigar manufacturers."

In the broader joint protest against Philippine quota controls on tobacco imports, the American tobacco men said: "If this principle of establishing import quotas can be applied legally by the Philippine Republic within the framework of the trade agreement, it is entirely possible for the Philippines to close its country to all American products."

"The duty-free provisions of the agreement," the statement said, "and of no effect by the limitation and exclusion of American imports by the imposition of quotas."

"The quota device is strangling the flow of United States tobacco to a traditional market in the Philippines."

"Should the United States adopt a similar policy and, at the same time, establish a policy of increasing domestic production," the statement said, "most Philippine products would be completely eliminated from the United States market in a short time."

The Philippines quotas for 1955 under the present import control law would be about \$7,000,000.

The control law, the Americans contended, has not yet been felt in the Philippines, but will soon. Cigarette makers there, they said, have been utilizing large stocks built up before the law went into effect.

"However," they said, "recent reports indicate that manufacturers' stocks are now very much depleted and that cigarette production must be curtailed in the near future unless adequate imports are permitted."—United Press.

World Rubber Markets

Singapore, Nov. 2.

The rubber market opened steadier on better overseas advices and offshore but dealing was on a small scale. Trade showed little interest but there was selling pressure. Future closings:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 4 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 5 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 6 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 7 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 8 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 9 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2
No. 10 rubber per lb. Nov. 70 1/2-71 1/2

LONDON Foreign Exchange

The market was very steady. No. 1 Rs spot quoted at 24 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Rs spot 24 1/2-24 3/4
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Jan. 24 1/2-24 3/4
Apr./June 24 1/2-24 3/4
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July 24 1/2-24 3/4
Aug. 24 1/2-24 3/4
Sept. 24 1/2-24 3/4
Oct. 2

Apart from the exhibition itself, there will be five displays put on by children from orphanages, boys' and girls' clubs and other organizations.